# The People's Korea

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CLOSED SHELF

## President KIM IL SUNG Expresses Condolence over Death of Chang Gil Bu

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PYONGYANG, Feb. 20 (KCNA) —The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed before the bier deep condolence over the death of Chang Gil Bu, an ardent communist fighter and Heroine of the Republic, on February 19.

A wreath sent personally by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was laid by the bier.

Also laid there were wreaths sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council of the DPRK and the Committees and Ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, working people's organisations and organs in Pyongyang.

Wreaths sent in the name of the south Korean revolutionaries and bereft families of south Korean revolutionaries were also placed there.

Members of the State Funeral Committee were standing vigil by the sides of the bier.

A guard of honour lined by the sides of the bier.

The hall where the dirge was solemnly played was in an atmosphere of deep sorrow over the loss [illegible] ardent communist mother who had been infinitely loyal to the leader to the last moment of her life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased with deep sorrow and grief and expressed profound condolence to the bereft family members of the deceased.

Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Han Ik Su, Comrade O Baek Ryong, Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Comrade Yon Hyong Muk, Comrade Li Gun Mo, Comrade Li Yong Mu, Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Nam Il, Comrade Hong Won Gil, Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Comrade Kim Chol Man, Comrade O Jae Won, Comrade Li Du Chan, Comrade Li O Song, Comrade Chon Mun Uk, Comrade Kim Ryong Yon, Comrade Hwang Sun Hui, Comrade Kim Myong Hwa, Comrade Kim Chol Ho, Comrade Chang Chol Gu and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters expressed deep condolence before the bier of the deceased.

## State Funeral Solemnly Held

The funeral service of the late Chang Gil Bu, an indomitable communist fighter who had been infinitely loyal with whole heart to the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung to the last moment of her life from the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was solemnly held in Pyongyang on February 20 as state funeral.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Administration Council of the DPRK formed the following State Funeral Committee:

**Comrade Kim Il Sung,**

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Kim Il, Comrade Choe Hyon, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Han Ik Su, Comrade O Baek Ryong, Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Comrade Yon Hyong Muk, Comrade Li Gun Mo, Comrade Li Yong Mu, Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Nam Il, Comrade Hong Won Gil, Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Comrade Kim Chol Man, Comrade O Jae Won, Comrade Li Du Chan, Comrade Li O Song, Comrade Chon Mun Uk, Comrade Kim Ryong Yon, Comrade Hwang Sun Hui, Comrade Kim Myong Hwa, Comrade Kim Chol Ho and Comrade Chang Chol Gu.

A wreath sent in person by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed by the side of the bier of the deceased lying in state in the Sojang Club, Potonggang district.

Also laid there were wreaths from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the DPRK, wreaths from the Committees and Ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, working people's organisations and organs in Pyongyang, wreaths in the name of the south Korean revolutionaries and bereft families of south Korean revolutionaries and a wreath in the name of the diplomatic corps in Korea.

Members of the State Funeral Committee were standing vigil by the sides of the bier.

A guard of honour lined by the sides of the bier.

A guard of honour also lined up in front of the Sojang Club.

Present at the funeral service were Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, Pak Sung Chul, So Chol, Han Ik Su, O Baek Ryong, Rim Chun Chu, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Ju, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Gun Mo, Li Yong Mu, Yang Hyong Sop, Hyon Mu Gwang, Choe Jae U, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Nam Il, Hong Won Gil, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Chol Man, O Jae Won, Li Du Chan, Li O Song, Chon Mun Uk, Kim Ryong Yon, Hwang Sun Hui, Kim Myong Hwa, Kim Chol Ho and Chang Chol Gu, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of the central organs, working people's organisations and educational and cultural organs, bereft family members and relatives of the deceased and bereft families of revolutionary martyrs.

Before the bier was carried out of the club, members of the State Funeral Committee and bereft family members of the deceased expressed condolence before the bier of the late Chang Gil Bu amid the playing of the dirge.

At 10 A.M. cadres of the Party and Government and members of the State Funeral Committee carried the bier out of the club.

Amid the solemn strains of the dirge, the hearse carrying the bier of the deceased passed by the guard of honour and headed for the burial ground.

A ceremony was solemnly held on the spot to pay last farewell to the deceased.

A guard of honour lined up by the grave.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu made a funeral address in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

He said: Chang Gil Bu was a veteran woman revolutionary who went through the grim trials of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and a true revolutionary mother of Korea who dedicated all her family members to the sacred anti-Japanese armed struggle for the restoration of the fatherland.

Immensely inspired by the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, she sent out her only son, daughter-in-law and daughter to join the anti-Japanese guerrilla ranks for the fatherland, and she herself participated in the sacred revolutionary struggle as a member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded by the leader. Chang Gil Bu was a woman of staunch and firm will and a paragon among mothers of revolutionaries.

After liberation, though she suffered from illness caused by the harsh torture of the Japanese imperialists, Chang Gil Bu tirelessly educated many women and rallied them around the leader, taking to her heart the Party's lines and policies laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thus greatly contributed to the Korean women's movement and set a shining example for the women of our country.

Indeed, the life of Chang Gil Bu was a shining one that set an example of the lofty revolutionary spirit of thinking first of the Party and the revolution before oneself and one's family and a living model showing how a revolutionary should live and fight.

Introduced there were letters and telegrams of condolence from different parts of the country and from abroad on the death of Chang Gil Bu.

The bier of the deceased was laid in the grave amid the solemn strains of the dirge and a salute of minute-guns.

Bereft family members of the deceased, cadres of the Party and Government, members of the State Funeral Committee and mourners observed a moment's silence in memory of the late Chang Gil Bu.

Though she parted from us forever, the noble revolutionary spirit of Chang Gil Bu who had been infinitely loyal to the great leader and her precious exploits for the Party, the fatherland and the people will shine long and live forever in the hearts of all of our Party members, people and women.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on the 18th an obituary of the late Chang Gil Bu.

The obituary says:

Heroine of the Republic Chang Gil Bu, a revolutionary soldier faithful to the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and an ardent communist fighter, passed away to our sorrow at 15 hours on February 18, 1974, at the age of 90 after a prolonged illness.

Chang Gil Bu was born in a poor peasant family in Sokho-*ri*, Hakdong-*myon*, Haksong county, North Hamgyong Province, on December 1, 1884.

Later she moved to Paekam-*ri*, Unhung-*myon*, Kapsan county, and took the road of revolution under the revolutionary impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In spite of difficulties and hardships of her family, Chang Gil Bu educated her son, daughter and daughter-in-law to love the country and hate Japanese imperialism and sent them out to the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Ma Dong Hui, son of Chang Gil Bu, and her daughter and daughter-in-law fought to the last moment of their lives, as the revolutionary soldiers faithful to the great leader, against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and she lost even her husband at the hands of the Japanese imperialists, the enemy. But, she fought undauntedly till the day of the restoration of the fatherland, overcoming with fortitude all sorrows and sufferings.

A revolutionary soldier loyal to the great leader and communist mother, Chang Gil Bu had the honour of being awarded the "Order of Kim Il Sung," the highest honour of the citizen, in April 1972 and was given the title of Heroine of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in October 1965. (KCNA)

## President KIM IL SUNG's Works Published in Various Countries

Immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are being put out in pamphlet form in Latin American countries.

The "Siglo Veinte" Publishing House of Peru published in pamphlet form the immortal classic works of the leader "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" and "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country."

The "Voluntad" Publishing House of Ecuador also brought out in pamphlet form the immortal classic work of the leader "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Immortal, classical works of Comrade Kim Il Sung were brought out in book form in India.

"Kim Il Sung, Selected Works" (Vol. I) containing immortal, classical works of Comrade Kim Il Sung was published in Hindi recently by the All India-Korea Friendship Association.

The All India-Korea Friendship Association and the "Mosaic" Publishing House of India recently put out in book form "Let Us Create Literature and Art Suitable to the Chollima Age," a talk of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with writers, composers and film workers on November 27, 1960, and "Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle," his historic speech on October 28, 1973.

The January 30 issue of the Finnish paper "Paivan Uutiset" carried the gist of "Let Us Consolidate and Develop All the More the Great Successes in Socialist Rural Construction," the speech delivered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Agricultural Congress.

The February 9 issue of the Zambian paper "Daily Mail" carried the full text of "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," an immortal classical work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Indian papers continue to carry immortal, classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Recent issues of the Indian paper "Youth Life" serialized the first and second parts of "On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the DPRK Government's Internal and External Policies," answers of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun."

Recent issues of another Indian paper "Evening View" serialized the full text of the New Year address for 1974 of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The February 9 issue of the Syrian paper "Al Thacapadal Usebouiye" carried the full text of "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," an immortal classical work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The February 1 issue of the journal of Democratic Yemen "Al Jundi" printed the full text of "Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle" (October 28, 1973), an immortal classical work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Carrying the works, the papers and journals printed in place of honour portraits of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. (KCNA)

## President KIM IL SUNG Receives Congratulations from Abroad

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Supreme Commander of our People's Armed Forces, received congratulatory messages or letters from Victor El Mayekiso, chief of the "Study Group of the Immortal Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Organisations of African National Liberation Movement in Cairo; Ba Alasane, Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Party of Mauritania and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association; the Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organisation of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; Bital Bala, Chairman of the Congolese Association for Friendship among Peoples; Shibar Singh Pradan, Editor-in-Chief of the Nepalese newspaper "Neyayug"; Kuut Hobersholom, captain of the Norwegian ship "Belbulr", on behalf of its mates and crewmen; and Dimitrios Markakis, captain of the Greek ship "Kostis", on behalf of its mates and crewmen, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

The messages and letters extended warm congratulations and greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army and reverently wished the leader good health and a long life.

The messages and letters pointed to the fact that under the wise guidance of the leader the heroic Korean People's Army which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle repulsed the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and has creditably implemented the self-defence military line of the Workers' Party of Korea in the postwar period.

They wished the Korean people and People's Army soldiers new, greater successes in the struggle for accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. (KCNA)

# S. Korean Spy Ship Violates Northern Territorial Waters; Captured Captain Confesses Criminal Hostile Acts

## DPRK Denounces Seoul Clique

Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, vice-Chairman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission, sent a telephone message to Chang Gi Yong, vice-Chairman of the Seoul side, twice at 10 A.M. and 8 P.M. on February 16 in connection with the south Korean side's grave provocative act of infiltrating a spy ship into the territorial waters of our side in the West Sea on February 15, according to the statement of the spokesman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission.

The vice-Chairman of our side, in his telephone message sent at 10 A.M. on February 16 to the vice-Chairman of the Seoul side in reply to the latter's telephone message dated February 15, sternly pointed out that the telephone message of the south Korean side was a complete distortion of facts.

The vice-Chairman of our side on the basis of the confirmed material stated that the south Korean side sent a spy ship into the coastal waters of our side northwest of Changsangott Cape on the western coast up to the point 38 degrees 14 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees 28 minutes east longitude, at around 10:30 on the morning of February 15 to commit a provocation against our side. He declared: This is a grave challenge to our side which has made every effort for the relaxation of the tension between the north and the south and a total violation of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Defying the repeated warnings of our side, the south Korean side has frequently committed such provocations. This is a premeditated and crafty plot to deliberately aggravate the tension between the north and the south and cope with its internal crisis and part of the foul political stratagem to create an artificial difficulty to the north-south dialogue and cook up "two Koreas."

As far as our side is concerned, it only exercised its legitimate right to self-defence against the grave provocation of the south Korean side, he declared, and continued: Despite this stark fact, the south Korean side is trying hard to shift the "responsibility" onto us, like the guilty party filing the suit first. This is preposterous, indeed.

Stating that the responsibility for the incident rests entirely with the south Korean side, he lodged a strong protest with the south Korean side against this provocation and strongly demanded that it stop at once such dangerous and reckless provocation.

Nevertheless, the south Korean side worked hard to justify in a far-fetched manner its hostile provocative act, far from frankly admitting it and apologizing for it. In this connection, the vice-Chairman of our side sent it a telephone message again at 8 P.M., warning the south Korean side in all seriousness against its foolish attempt to shirk the responsibility.

The vice-Chairman of our side said: We cannot but direct serious attention to the fact that the recent provocation of the south Korean side took place at a time when the south Korean authorities were aggravating the tension between the north and south under the pretext of the fictitious "danger of southward invasion" and intensifying their all-out fascist suppression of the south Korean people. It is obvious that this was a deliberate military provocation they had carefully prepared to justify their suppression of the south Korean people and get over their serious internal crisis by exacerbating the tension between the north and the south still more and a sinister political trick seeking national split.

The south Korean side is now hurling all sorts of absurd calumnies and slanders at our side in an attempt to cover the truth of the incident. But with nothing can it veil the piratic act which has been fully disclosed before the people at home and abroad or its criminal acts in pursuing the north-south confrontation and the policy of war and intensifying the brutal suppression of the south Korean people.

We strongly demand that the south Korean side frankly admit the fact and apologize to us for its grave criminal act. We repeatedly demand that it fully guarantee strict observance of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

He warned once again that if the south Korean side continues to take the road of deliberately aggravating the tension between the north and south, clinging to its present attitude, it will be held responsible for the graver consequences arising therefrom. (KCNA)

## Captain's Confession

PYONGYANG, Feb. 20 (KCNA) —Pak Jong Ju, captain of the south Korean spy ship "Suwon-33" which was captured in our self-defence measure on February 15 while committing espionage acts after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic, northwest of Changsangott Cape on the western coast on the mission of espionage and plot-breeding against the northern half of the Republic assigned it by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," confessed to the spying acts of his gang at the organ concerned.

Follows the full text of his written confession:

I am Pak Jong Ju, captain of the south Korean ship "Suwon-33" which was captured some time ago while committing espionage acts after intruding into the western coastal waters of the northern half of the Republic.

I was born in No. 249, Taemado-*ri*, Chodo-*myon*, Chindo county, South Cholla Province, and I am 48 years old.

Our "Suwon-32" and "Suwon-33," seemingly belonging to the "Hanguk Pusan Company," are ships actually owned by the "Central Intelligence Agency."

Our ship "Suwon-33," together with the ship "Suwon-32," left the Inchon Port on February 7 on the mission assigned it by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" to infiltrate into the waters of the north and conduct espionage and plot-breeding activities.

Before leaving there I went to the "Mugunghwa tea house" in a certain place of the city with chief captain Kim Saeng Rim and wireless section chief Li Chon Sok by taxi sent by the "Inchon branch of the Central Intelligence Agency."

We were received there by Li Jung Yong, section chief of the "CIA," my old acquaintance.

As for Li Jung Yong, he was "promoted" to the post of the "section chief" of the "CIA" through the "Pusan special service corps" after serving in the "Masan special service corps" in 1959. He is the responsible section chief who picked me through "detective" a certain An serving at the Inchon Port police station and took my fingerprint on the list of spies when I was absorbed as a spy of the "CIA" on January 27 last year.

Telling us first that the "government" was in the hell of fix, he gave a detailed explanation about the difficult situation at home and abroad.

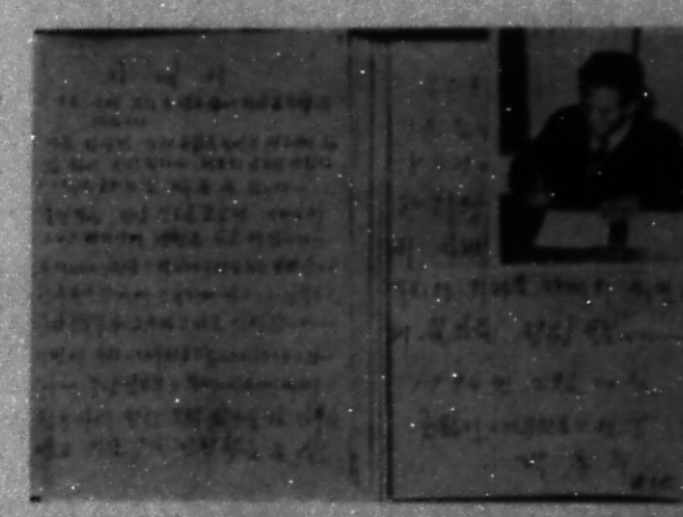
The "government," he said, is putting up to the people the "threat of southward aggression" and "West Sea incident" as a pretext for achieving "national harmony" and "all-out security." But it can hardly convince the public because it lacks authenticity. So the people should be convinced by causing, if necessary, a more shocking incident.

Then he told us the object of the departure of our ships, saying that they, disguised as "fishing boats," should intrude deep into the waters of the north of the Paekryong-*do* Island and cause a certain incident and assigned us the following concrete espionage mission:

Firstly, to intrude deep into the waters of the north lying north of the Paekryong-*do* Island, sound the attitude and reaction of the north side and promptly report the results by wireless to the "Inchon branch";

Secondly, to spy out the number of naval warships of the north moving around the Paekryong-*do* Island and their structure and armament and photograph all the warships;

(Continued on page 4)



This KCNA radiophoto shows a confession (left) written by Pak Jong Ju (right), captain of the south Korean spy ship "Suwon-33" which was captured by the self-defence measure of the DPRK while committing espionage act after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the DPRK.

# President KIM IL SUNG Indicates Road to Final Solution of Socialist Rural Question

## *"Most Significant Contribution to 20th Century Experience": Canadian Asian Expert*

The following is a contribution to The People's Korea from Samuel J. Noumoff, associate director of the Centre for East Asian Studies, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal Marxist-Leninist treatise on the rural question, authored by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea....Ed.

★ ★

The most significant contribution of Marxism-Leninism to the 20th century experience has been its creative solution of the socialist peasant question through the worker-peasant alliance. The experience of the Korean people and President Kim Il Sung's guidance and analysis rank among the foremost in this regard, and therefore require careful study. The most penetrating expression of this was made a decade ago by President Kim Il Sung in his THESES ON THE SOCIALIST RURAL QUESTION IN OUR COUNTRY, subsequently adopted by the Workers' Party of Korea at its 8th Plenary Meeting of the 4th Central Committee, on February 25, 1964.

The universal struggle for an adequate theoretical understanding of this aspect of history was by no means an easy one. The difficulties were formidable, but in Korea the continued refinement of theory through *Juche* mass practice led to a complete solution based on the depth of national experience. As in Korean experience, the alternatives for nations emerging from the fetters of colonial and feudal domination were clear: either to proceed through the stage of capitalist development, or to bypass that stage by the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and proceed to socialism, thereby developing the productive forces in a new way.

President Kim Il Sung said:

**"The final solution of the peasant and agrarian questions is possible only when the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry are obliterated.**

**"It is a lofty mission of the Communists and the working class to achieve the final solution of the agrarian question and lead the peasantry to communist society."**

In his theses President Kim Il Sung drew particular attention to the fact that the solution of the peasant question was not only the key to revolutionary success in the colonial, feudal societies, but that even after success of the socialist revolution it remains of predominant importance. Fulfilment for the peasantry in socialism, as President Kim Il Sung pointed out, can only be achieved by striving to eliminate the distinctions between the urban and rural sectors of society. Class distinctions between industrial worker and peasant are thereby reduced and ultimately eliminated, thus transforming the peasantry into the working class.

At different stages of social development the agricultural question requires different qualitative solutions.

President Kim Il Sung analysed the question in the following manner:

**"In the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution the peasant and agrarian questions amounted to emancipating the peasantry from exploitation by and bondage to the landlords and freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the feudal relations of production, through the abolition of the feudal land-ownership in the countryside.**

**"In the stage of the socialist revolution the peasant and agrarian questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry for good from all manner of exploitation and oppression and completely freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations based on private ownership, by liquidating the capitalist elements in the countryside and reorganizing the private peasant economy into the socialist collective economy.**

**"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions consist in developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, in making the peasants well off, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside."**

Due to the lack of a fully mature economic base and parallel infrastructure it becomes necessary to accumulate capital using agriculture as the source. However, as President Kim Il Sung pointed out in the theses, the goal must be to inverse the relationship as rapidly as possible. Agriculture therefore serves industry which in turn serves agriculture, as it has in Korea where the agriculture tax in kind was reduced step by step from its high 25% in the 1946-54 period, to 20.1% in the 1954-59 period, to 8.4% in the 1959-66 period and 0 in 1966. In addition, medium and small-scale enterprises construction which was financed 100% by the cooperative prior to 1959 became totally state-financed after 1964, and in that same year rural housing was as well absorbed 100% by the state sector.

As the situation evolves, however, it becomes clear that the existing material, technical, ideological and cultural gap between the rural and urban sectors becomes accentuated. This is particularly manifested in the disparate forms of ownership: cooperative in the rural area and social (all-people) in the urban sector. This lag in the technical and material sphere has contributed to a corresponding lag in the ideological and cultural sphere. While the material and technical factors are pre-requisites for advanced ideology and culture, they are not in and of themselves sufficient. Consciousness is neither spontaneous nor, as President Kim Il Sung pointed out, does it flow automatically from an increase in the material standard. Vestiges from the past endure beyond the transfer of state power, and it is for that reason that President Kim Il Sung could observe that class struggle continues into the socialist stage. A new superstructure will emerge only as the result of conscious action derived from the new economic base and not in some automatic fashion.

In outlining the principles of socialist development, it is therefore evident why in Point One, President Kim Il Sung characterized the ideological revolution as the most significant in the triple revolution of technology-culture-ideology. This is not meant to minimize the importance of technical advances by decreasing the backbreaking nature of agricultural labour and the application of irrigation, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization, nor the cultural advances in all levels of education, but rather to emphasize which is factor is decisive.

Principle Two, President Kim Il Sung stated: **"Leadership and assistance of the working-class Party and the socialist state are indispensable conditions for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside. The peasantry can take the socialist path and then go over to communism only under the leadership and with the assistance of the working class."**

Principle Three, President Kim Il Sung stressed: **"...guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and cooperative property should be strengthened, and cooperative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people."**

It is evident from this brief analysis of President Kim Il Sung's theses on the rural question that he has identified the most significant factors, summed up the experience of the Korean people and established the guidelines for the building of a society in which advanced social consciousness corresponds to social ownership, and man becomes truly capable of realizing his historic heritage.

## Meetings Held in Honour of 10th Anniv. of Rural Theses Authored by President

Korean and Japanese agricultural specialists held forums and a meeting in their countries, to study "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" written by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its publication (February 25, 1964).

### DPRK

In socialist Korea, forums were held in different parts of the country.

Read out were papers on the subjects "'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country,' an immortal classic which is a great program pointing to the path to the final solution of the rural question" and "the superiority and great vitality of the new system of agricultural guidance created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The speakers unanimously stressed that the theses is a great program pointing to the way to solve most correctly all difficult and complex problems arising in the construction of a socialist countryside and an immortal Marxist-Leninist document brightly indicating the path of socialist and communist construction.

After explaining the advantages of the new system of agricultural guidance established by the President and its great vitality, the speakers pointed to the tremendous theoretical and practical significance of the theses, and emphasized: "This work is a program for the construction of socialist and communist countryside which indicates the road for the final solution of the rural question and a classical document which made an undying contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist and communist construction."

At the National Agricultural Congress, the President made a scientific review and analysis of the great successes made in the construction of a socialist countryside.

In his speech the President said: **"The review of the construction in the socialist countryside in the past period at this congress has furnished clear proof that the achievements made in agriculture are fairly big and material and technical foundations have been laid completely and full ideological preparation made to carry out the tasks put forward in the theses on the rural question, inter alia."**

The President also put forward the militant tasks for them to perform in order to vigorously wage the struggle to implement the theses and speed up the construction of a socialist countryside and indicated the comprehensive ways for this.

Saying that these task are the honourable, weighty tasks facing their agricultural workers to capture this year, 1974, the grain height of the Six-Year Plan with flying colours, the speakers referred to its tremendous significance in the revolution and economic development of their country and in further raising the living standards of their people.

### *Japan*

On the other hand, on Feb. 16 Japanese agricultural economists held a meeting to study the theses.

The study meeting, held at the Shigaku Hall, Tokyo, was sponsored by the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Scientists.

About 60 scholars, professors and representatives of the groups studying the *Juche* idea, attended. Among them were Miura Tetsuaki, professor at Tokyo University; Takahashi Yuji, professor at Chiba University; Tokue Ken, professor at Gunma University; and Chairman Yasui Kaoru of the committee and its members.

"President Kim Il Sung brightly indicated a final solution to rural questions under the socialist system, by authoring his theses on rural questions on Feb. 25, 1964." Furushima Kazuo, professor at Tokyo University spoke the meeting, and said:

An outstanding development which has been observed in the countryside of the DPRK during the past 10 years testifies the correctness and vitality of the theses.

Although, in 1950s and 1960s the solution of rural questions was urgent in the socialist countries, the existing Marxist-Leninist formulas could not suggest any clear-cut answer to those arising under the socialist system. Therefore, I can say with confidence that his theses holds an important place in Marxist-Leninist theories.

Prof. Kobayashi Mitsue of Chiba University made a vivid report on his experience in the DPRK, saying that "the DPRK farming is an example to be followed by Japan and other countries in the world."

The attendants closed their meeting, with an unanimous adoption of a letter addressed to President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK.

Modern spacious two-story mansions (each is allocated to three farming households) line up in the socialist countryside of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to guarantee a virtual city-level life.

## Road to Classless Society

### — *Essay* —

"Theses of the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored and published by President Kim Il Sung on February 25, 1964 is a classic document of Marxism-Leninism which shows the road to the final solution of the socialist rural question for the first time in history.

Now, hundreds of millions of people in the world are fighting to promote socialist construction and build communist society.

The solution of the question—how to construct socialism and communism, and what kind of problem should be solved after the triumph of the socialist revolution—was urgently demanded from both theoretical and practical viewpoints.

Once, Lenin advanced the theory that in order to reach communist society, "complete socialist society"—classless society—must be realized by promoting socialist construction after the completion of the socialist revolution.

But no one could make concrete explanations about the course and ways of its realization.

President Kim Il Sung is the first to extensively elucidate these problems. He gave answers to these questions in his work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

### Historical Course

President Kim Il Sung explained the position and importance of the rural question in the revolution and construction:

**"The rural question occupies a very important place in socialist construction.**

**The rural question consists of the problem of the socio-economic position of the peasantry as an ally of the working class, and of the problem of the development of the productive forces in agriculture, one of the two major branches of the national economy."**

The rural question is that of peasantry and agriculture. How to solve the rural question is the key to the triumph of the revolution and success of socialist and communist construction.

Korea has gone through the following three stages for the solution of this question.

FIRST: In the stage of democratic revolution—the peasant and agricultural questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry from exploitation and enslavement by landlords and freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of feudal relations of production through the abolition of feudal landownership in the countryside.

SECOND: In the stage of socialist revolution—the peasant and agricultural questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry once and for all from all forms of exploitation and oppression and freeing the productive forces of agriculture entirely from the shackles of the old production relations based on private ownership, by liquidating capitalist elements in the countryside and reorganizing the individual-type peasant economy into a socialist collective economy.

These two stages were brilliantly carried out under the wise leadership of the President.

THIRD: After the triumph of the socialist revolution—the rural question is posed as a more important one under socialism.

Distinctions between town and country and class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry remain even after the completion of socialist tranformation. Agriculture has weaker material and technical foundations than industry and the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of city dwellers, and peasants are behind workers in ideological consciousness.

Under these circumstances, without the solution of the rural question, the socialist construction cannot be promoted nor communism realized.

President Kim Il Sung first clarified the correct course for successful solution of the rural problem after the establishment of the socialist system, basing himself on the rich experience and exploits won in Korea, and led the Korean people to victory.

### Essence of Socialist Rural Question

The rural question under socialism is that of the peasantry and agriculture posed after the socialist system was established.

President Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions consist in developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, in making the peasants well off, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside."**

After the triumph of the socialist system in town and country, the rural question presents itself in a fundamentally different light from that in the preceding period.

But under socialism, the basic questions are those of consolidating the socialist system established in the rural areas and obliterating distinctions between town and country and class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and then, realizing classless society.

### Original Way

President Kim Il Sung said:

**"For the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, it is imperative to adhere firmly to three basic principles in rural work.**

**First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;**

**Second, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;**

**Third, the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and cooperative property should be strengthened, and cooperative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people."**

President Kim Il Sung elucidated the concrete ways and means of carrying out the three basic tasks.

FIRST: to carry out ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

The purpose is to eliminate the backwardness of farming villages in the three branches—weak material and technical foundations of agriculture than industry, the cultural level of the rural population lower than that of city dwellers and the ideological backwardness of the peasantry as compared with the working class, which cause distinctions between town and country and class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

The President clarified the principle to be upheld in achieving these three revolutions.

These three revolutions must be carried out as an integrated process and, while giving definite priority to the ideological revolution, the technical and cultural revolutions should be promoted at the same time.

It is important in the ideological revolution to overcome the survivals of outworn ideas among the peasants through ideological education and arm them with the progressive ideas of the working class—communist ideology.

Irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization should be defined as the basic tasks in the rural technical revolution. (Irrigation and electrification have already been completed in the northern half and the most important tasks at present are mechanization and chemicalization.)

Basic in the rural cultural revolution is to elevate the general level of knowledge of the peasantry and build a sanitary and cultured way of life by liquidating all the backward ways of living and customs. (An immediate task is to promote cultured practices in production work, daily life and public morals.)

SECOND: to strengthen the guidance of the working class to the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of towns to the countryside and an effective form of support to the countryside.

The President taught that the working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but also give it material, technical, cultural and financial assistance.

THIRD: to raise the management of agriculture closer to the level of advanced industrial management and strengthen ties between the property of the whole people and cooperative property so that cooperative ownership may be gradually brought closer to the level of ownership by the whole people.

The basic direction is toward guiding the management of cooperative farms in production techniques and raising its management to the level of management of advanced state enterprises.

Meanwhile, the President made clear the surest approach, unknown in human history, toward raising the level of cooperative ownership to that of ownership by the whole people.

Foremost is to strengthen direct links between industry and agriculture.

An all-people ownership is enabled to participate in the production operation by a cooperative by supplying state-run agricultural enterprises with state-produced means of production.

A continuously expanding leadership of the ownership by the whole people of the cooperative ownership will result in an organic merger of the two forms of ownership.

He explained that in accordance with the development of industry, state enterprises serving agriculture will be gradually expanded and the modern technical means of production belonging to the whole people will gradually increase in agricultural production.

FOURTH: to set up regional strategic points in socialist and communist construction.

He taught that a certain area should be designated as a unit of unified guidance in each locality and guidance should be given to agriculture from this base.

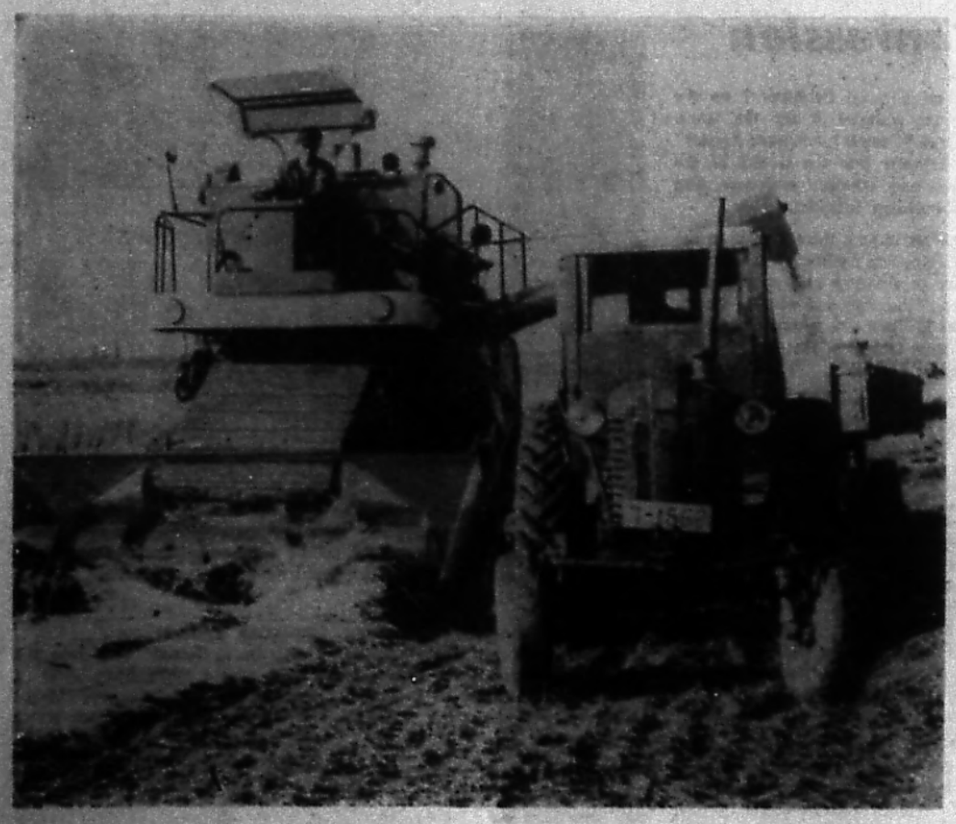
It is important to give unified guidance to regionally dispersed work places like those in rural areas.

The county is of ideal size for a strategic regional unit.

* * *

The President systematically and in an all-round way set forth in the theses the original idea for the solution of the rural question under socialism.

He indicated the scientific road to the final solution of the rural question, the road of eliminating distinctions between town and countryside and class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and lead the peasantry to communism.



A photo shows a mobile thresher in action in combination with a tractor: Increased introduction of modern farming machines is progressively lessening toilsome labour in the rural areas.

# Juche Leads Chongryun

**Poem by P.L. Lakhanpal,**
**Chairman of All-India Janatantra Party**

## I

*The whole world does salute and admire*
*Chongryun for its noble struggles and valiant fights*
*In the teeth of brutal Japanese militarist oppression*
*and ire*
*To secure and defend with honour Korean*
*compatriots' democratic national rights.*

*Though young in years, Chongryun has wisdom of an age,*
*And a will of steel tested in trials and tribulations,*
*so stiff and severe.*
*It is inspired by Juche, teachings of Kim Il Sung,*
*world's greatest ever hero and sage,*
*And is led on to triumph by Kim Il Sung,*
*A genius revolutionary, unto all a leader*
*so noble, kind and dear.*

*Gone the days when Koreans in Japan could not hold their head high,*
*Gone the times when they were just floatsams on the ocean,*
*Gone the days when they were herded into pens from far*
*and nigh*
*Gone the times when they were just hopeless victims of oppression*

*Chongryun now gives to Korean compatriots a*
*new sparkle in their eye,*
*It steels their will and ignites a new fire in their heart,*
*Fervently do they rally under its banner, far and wide,*
*Brimming with enthusiasm to play in world revolution*
*their leading part.*

## II

*Proudly now Koreans in Japan go to university and*
*schools of their own,*
*Freed from past worries of fees and raising educational loans*
*Fervently are they now by Korean teachers taught*
*Their language and culture and Kim Il Sung's great new thought.*

*And the Japs are struck with awe at Korean youths'*
*new found zest*
*For games, making their soccer teams always*
*turn out the best,*
*The Japs are also amazed that even in the*
*sphere of architectural art and grace*
*'Tis Korean university in Japan which*
*takes the pride of place.*

*Their head is held high, their mind is free,*
*And rich Korean art and culture sparkle through*
*their life's joyful spree,*
*Koreans in Japan now lead happy life of their own,*
*With their own credit associations to help them*
*when in need of loan*

*And through Choson Sinbo and People's Korea they*
*learn of the break-neck speed*
*of Korean miracles wrought by Juche in every field,*
*Their writings impart new strength and rigour to their life*
*Valiantly to wage against wrong and oppression an endless strife.*

## III

*Not only the Koreans in Japan but people of the world whole*
*Are beholden to Chongryun for so widely*
*spreading Kim Il Sung's great new thought*
*Through historic publication of monumental*
*biography of world's greatest soul*
*Which in the life and work of world fighters for*
*freedom a new revolution has wrought.*

*And through Kim Il Sung,*
*his tireless efforts and writings great,*
*People and leaders of the world have*
*rallied behind*
*Kim Il Sung's banner for establishing*
*in Korea a unified state*
*Through Koreans' own free will, knocking off*
*the hated U.S. yoke on their body and mind.*

*The broad masses of Japanese now press*
*For normalization of Japan's relations with DPRK*
*"Accord full national rights to Koreans here,"*
*they stress,*
*"Stop their repression and repeal the treaty*
*with ROK."*

## IV

*The historic July 4 north-south accord*
*On free Korean unification gives new strength and*
*might*
*To Chongryun to step up its struggle bold and*
*hard,*
*To make all s. Koreans in Japan join in a united fight*

*A united fight to make the U.S. quit*
*Their beloved land, their sacred earth*
*A united fight to make the Koreans sit*
*Happily together in a unified home and hearth*

*A united fight to foil*
*All imperialist design*
*Their unification plan to spoil*
*By making them one another malign*

*A united fight to transcend*
*Differences of ideal, system and ideology*
*A united fight to overcome and ascend*
*All obstructions and hurdles to national unity*

*A united fight to secure*
*Nullification of U.N. resolutions on Korea as a whole*
*A united fight to ensure*
*U.N. name and flag are by U.S. abused no more.*

## V

*Herald of new era for Koreans in Japan*
*An organization so strong, noble and great*
*From the bottom of my heart I send unto ye Chongryun*
*My best wishes for ever new glories and successes*
*even at a faster rate.*

*My best wishes for ever greater successes*
*in your noble fights*
*To unite the Koreans in Japan and secure*
*them all their basic rights,*
*My best wishes to Kim Il Sung*
*for long life in a happy healthy state*
*To guide Chongryun in world revolution*
*to seal all imperialists fate.*

*My best wishes for securing early*
*unification of your divided land*
*In accord with Kim Il Sung's five-point proposals*
*and his just and noble stand.*
*My best wishes for dispelling darkness*
*and gloom from your sacred earth*
*And filling with cheer and joy every*
*Korean home and hearth*

# 170th Rpt Ship Mangyongbong Leaves Niigata for Home

Home-sent Mangyongbong left on February 22 the port of Niigata, Japan, for the port of Chongjin, the DPRK, with the 170th batch of Korean repatriates on board as Korean and Japanese well-wishers sent off them.

The 170th batch of Korean repatriates on February 22 left Niigata Port, Japan for Chongjin Port, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, aboard the home-sent vessel Mangyongbong, with many Korean and Japanese well-wishers crowding the pier.

This brings to nearly 100,000 the total number of those Korean residents in Japan who were repatriated to their beloved socialist fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the Chongjin-Niigata shuttling service started in December, 1959.

The repatriation ship steams into Niigata Port every three months, reminding the Korean residents that the DPRK under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung is a prosperous fatherland ready and willing to protect its overseas compatriots at any time.

The repatriation operation has been a source of great inspiration and strength of the Korean nationals resident in this country who are proud of the Korean identity, despite all imaginable maltreatment and discrimination by the reactionary forces.

The shuttling service is well known to the world as "an exodus of people from capitalism to socialism."

Remarkable about the repatriation is that almost all the repatriates have their hometowns in south Korea and were long-time residents in Japan which professes to be "the second-largest GNP producer in the capitalist world," and that the Japanese Government is hostile to the DPRK, while following the policy of collaboration with the Seoul puppet clique and the U.S. imperialists.

# DPRK's First Movie Mission Visits Japan

An eight-member motion picture delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea flew into Tokyo on February 18 for a three-week visit.

They were invited by nine sponsor organizations including the Japan Association of Motion Picture Producers, the Japan Motion Picture Directors Association, the Screen Playwrights Association in Japan and the Union of Actors and Actresses of Japan.

The first film delegation from Pyongyang to visit Japan is headed by Ho Baek San, General Director of the Korean State Art Motion Picture Studio and is consisted of six men and two women.

During the stay in this country, the Korean delegation is scheduled to inspect movie studios and the National Theatre and arrange film shows in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, deepening mutual understanding with Japanese counterparts.

The current visit is a follow-up of a month and half-long tour of Japan by the Mansudae Art Troupe last year which won high acclaim among the Japanese audience as "golden arts" and "Juche arts."

This is in parallel with expanding economic, cultural and people-to-people intercourse between the DPRK and this country, although the Japanese Government is reluctant to grant diplomatic recognition to Pyongyang as the sole legitimate government of all the Korean people and is still persisting in intensifying inroads into south Korea as a commodity market and supply base for raw materials.

# Korean Eleven Here Scores 400 Wins

The Korean Soccer Team in Japan won its amazing 400th victory on February 13 when it beat 4-1 the Furukawa Denko team.

This record is really worthy of the title of "Shadow Champion of Japan" since it is never allowed to participate in any all-Japan league.

The Korean team was formed on August 25, 1961 in accordance with the *Juche*-motivated idea of President Kim Il Sung on sports, under the guidance of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The team boasts of its shining record of 400 wins, 19 draws and 8 losses:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1961— 7 | games, | 6 | wins | 1966—36 | games, | 31 | wins |
| 1962—23 | games, | 23 | wins | 1967—29 | games, | 27 | wins |
| 1963—28 | games, | 26 | wins | 1968—48 | games, | 46 | wins |
| 1964—26 | games, | 24 | wins | 1969—39 | games, | 37 | wins |
| 1965—24 | games, | 23 | wins | 1970—43 | games, | 41 | wins |
| | | | | 1971—39 | games, | 35 | wins |
| | | | | 1972—39 | games, | 37 | wins |
| | | | | 1973—44 | games, | 42 | wins |
| | | | | 1974— 2 | games, | 2 | wins |

# DPRK Religious Bodies Call for Worldwide Religious Sanction against Pak Clique

## *Letter to South and Overseas Koreans*

The Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation and the Central Guidance Committee of the Chondoist Association held a joint meeting on February 15 and adopted a letter to the south Korean religionists and the Korean religious organisations overseas.

The letter pointed in detail to the fact that the south Korean military fascist elements are arresting and imprisoning even defenceless religionists at random and permitting themselves at such high-handed outrages as abusing religious rites, religious functions, churches and temples. The letter declared: The gangsters' din of "emergency measures" is a death-bed rampage without precedent in history and an indelible crime that can be perpetrated only by a despotic dictator, a strangler of democracy and an out-and-out traitor.

Pointing out that today the people of all strata including patriotic religionists in south Korea are waging a death-defying resistance struggle against fascism and treachery, the letter stressed:

The entire religionists in the northern half of the Republic have warmly supported and encouraged the struggle of the south Korean students and people of broad sections, Christians and other patriotic religionists in particular, and will as ever extend all possible support and encouragement to them.

The letter expressed firm solidarity with the Korean religionists and religious organisations overseas in the vigorous actions of denouncing and rejecting the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist terror rule and treacheries, in step with the struggle of the south Korean people of all walks of life including students and religionists.

The letter said:

The grave situation obtaining in south Korea today makes it incumbent upon all Koreans of national conscience to turn out in the decisive struggle to make a clean sweep of the fascist despotism of the south Korean puppet clique, realise the democratization of south Korean society and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the three principles and the five-point program for national reunification elucidated by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, whether they are in the north or the south of the country, at home or abroad, irrespective of ideology and ideal, political views, religious beliefs and affiliations to any parties or groupings.

The criminal "revitalized system," "revitalized constitution" and "emergency measures" must be abolished and the democratization of south Korean society urgently called for by the people be realized.

All the arrested and detained patriotic religious men, students and people of all strata must be set free unconditionally at once.

The fascist frenzy of the Pak Jung Hi clique will only touch off the stronger resistance of the people and precipitate the doom of the fascist gangsters.

In conclusion the letter expressed the conviction that the south Korean patriotic religionists and the Korean religious organisations overseas would rally closely as one and raise higher the flames of the righteous national salvation struggle in firm unity with the workers, peasants, students and people of all other strata in south Korea and thus make an active contribution to the cause of achieving the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

## *Appeal to Foreign Religious Bodies*

The religious organisations of our country sent a letter to the religious organisations of all countries of the world denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's brutal suppression of people of south Korea including religionists.

This letter was adopted at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation and the Central Guidance Committee of the Chondoist Association held on February 15.

Pointing to the hideous fascist brutalities committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique since the proclamation of the "emergency measures" in arresting, imprisoning and punishing noted personages of religious circles and initiators of the "one million signature campaign" and students of south Korea, the letter declared: This harsh tyranny is an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people and honest-minded peoples of the whole world aspiring after peace and social progress and another crude infringement upon freedom and democracy.

As for the religious men, democratic personages and students whom the Pak Jung Hi hangmen arrested and imprisoned and upon whom they are inflicting heavy penalties, they are men of conscience who have waged the righteous struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. the letter noted and continued: Therefore, they are not "criminals," much less the target of punishment.

(KCNA)

# *Fatherland Front Raps Pak's Barbarity*

PYONGYANG, Feb. 16 (KCNA) —If the south Korean authorities truly want peaceful reunification, they should not depend on outside forces and persist in confrontation with and challenge to the northern half of the Republic, but show honesty in the dialogue with us, returning to the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement, and accept without delay our just proposals for realizing a wide-range political consultation between the north and south and convening a great national congress.

If they keep to the road of suppression of the people, national split and war, defying our repeated warnings, they will meet a disgraceful destruction.

This was declared by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in a statement adopted at its 60th meeting on February 14.

The statement said:

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique should not run wild, but act with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the time and realities.

The U.S. imperialists should not instigate the Pak Jung Hi clique utterly isolated from and rejected by the south Korean people to national split and war rackets any longer nor interfere in the internal affairs of our country, but should withdraw from south Korea at once, taking with them all their aggression troops and lethal weapons.

The Japanese militarists should stop their reinvasion of south Korea and no longer commit acts obstructive to our country's reunification.

The south Korean authorities should see clearly that they can not solve any problem by betraying the nation, suppressing the people in league with outside forces and inciting confrontation with us.

If they want to find a proper way out even now, they should not put down the just aspiration of the south Korean people by bayonets, but discontinue at once the fascist "emergency measures" racket, stop their barbarous suppression of the people, immediately release all the arrested and imprisoned patriots and guarantee the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata all the democratic freedom and rights.

Citing concrete facts, the statement noted that traitor Pak Jung Hi, who proclaimed the so-called "presidential emergency measures" on January 8, has set up military tribunals everywhere in south Korea and set off a storm of wholesale arrest against the south Korean people by letting loose the agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency," gendarmes of the "Army Security Headquarters" and all the police force and is arresting and detaining right and left patriotic students and personages of all circles and referring them to the military tribunals. It sternly denounced this in the name of the entire Korean people.

The statement pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are inciting confrontation with us and madly speeding up war preparations, putting forward again the groundless pretext of "threat of southward invasion."

The statement continued:

From the beginning of the year, Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil have held what they called "New Year press conferences" and made public "New Year address," "instructions" and the like one after another and hurled malicious slanders at the northern half of the Republic, raising outcries over "provocation by the north" and "communist threat of aggression" and are rendering the north-south confrontation acute and speeding up the war preparations.

Crying that now they are in a "semi-state of war," they are reinforcing the puppet armed forces, continuously taking over new military equipment from the U.S. imperialists to hasten the "modernization" of the puppet army, intensifying "war exercises" and directing much efforts to "converting the homeland reserve forces into combat power" and fostering "defence industry" under the war-like slogans: "Buildup of an all-out security system," "Increase of retaliatory capacity" and "Establishment of a war-time posture."

The situation has been rendered more serious of late owing to the intensified military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

These days the Pak Jung Hi clique, while repeatedly holding war confabs with the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs and frequently holding "commanders meetings" of the puppet army, are coming out with the so-called "West Sea incident" to vilify us, amassing armed forces on the West Sea, deliberately creating military tensions and incessantly perpetrating hostile acts against us.

The statement denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique who concluded the "agreement on the joint exploitation of the continental shelf" with the Japanese militarists some time ago, selling off the seabed resources of the South Sea of our country to them and are working recklessly to tighten military tie-up with them, using this as a "military strategic foothold," and mobilize even the Japanese aggressor armed forces in a war against the northern half of the Republic.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi clique shamelessly came out with what they call a "non-aggression pact," the statement continued: This is part of the insidious plots to keep the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in south Korea and maintain the present state of military confrontation, perpetuate the division of the country and leave the whole of Korea at the tender mercy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, turning down the realistic proposal for making the U.S. imperialist aggressor armed forces pull out of south Korea and concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and removing the state of military confrontation, the proposal made by us earlier.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's nation-splitting machinations and war provocation manoeuvres are a direct outcome of the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea, the statement said. It bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists for craftily working as ever to perpetuate the division of Korea and manufacture "two Koreas."

Ever since the day when the country was bisected owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic advanced fair and reasonable proposals for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country by the united efforts of the Koreans themselves and have since made consistent and tireless efforts for their materialization, the statement noted, and continued:

None of the just proposals of ours have been put into practice due to the policy of war and the nation-splitting machinations of the south Korean ruling quarters. In spite of all sincere efforts of ours the north-south dialogue is now at a deadlock and the country is facing a grave danger of its permanent division, not a prospect of reunification, and a dark cloud of danger of war, not a durable peace, is hanging over it. The responsibility for this entirely rests with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Referring to the daily mounting struggle of the south Korean people and students against fascism and for democracy, the statement stressed: We will in the future, too, actively support and encourage with might and main the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean people on the stand of sharing with them full responsibility for their struggle since it is directly related to the vital interests of the whole nation and always stand firm on the side of the fighting south Korean brothers and sisters.

The statement expressed profound thanks to the peoples of socialist countries and new-born independent states and peoples of various countries of the world for their positive support and encouragement to the sacred struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the conviction that they would manifest positive support and firm solidarity for the revolutionary cause of our people in the future, too.

In conclusion the statement expressed the conviction that holding higher the banner of anti-imperialism and national salvation and independent reunification, the patriotic students and people of various strata of south Korea would wage more vigorously the sacred struggle for destroying fascist dictatorship, achieving the democratization of society and decisively curbing and frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and accomplishing the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme task of the nation.

# Fatherland Front Denounces Seoul For Sending Spy Ship

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in a statement on February 16 pungently denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the vicious espionage and hostile acts they committed by intruding a spy ship into the western coastal waters of our side on February 15.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique who have incessantly committed malicious military provocations against us in the skies and sea and on the land intruded more than 130 battle ships into our coastal waters on over 40 occasions in 15 odd days entering this year, the statement condemned the latest infiltration of a spy ship as a link and extension of such planned and vicious military provocations.

It was entirely righteous for our naval craft on routine patrol duty to have taken a decisive self-defence measure against the spy ship which was committing hostile acts after intruding deep into our coastal waters.

Nevertheless, the statement said, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are raising a noisy "anti-communist" din against us, maliciously slandering our side in this connection, like a thief crying "Stop thief!"

They seek in this to mislead public opinion, bar the political and economic might and brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic from being known to the south Korean people, suppress and lull the ever growing just and patriotic struggle of the south Korean students and people of all strata for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country and save themselves from the daily deepening crisis of ruin.

With no desperate attempt can the scoundrels impair the high authority and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which are publicly recognized internationally or dampen the longing for the northern half of the Republic which is growing among the south Korean people with each passing day or stifle their just struggle against fascism and for democracy and national reunification, the statement stressed.

It continued:

If the scoundrels get more desperate, the flames of the national-salvation struggle of the patriotic people will blaze fiercer to burn the oppressors to death.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should act with discretion, looking straight at the reality. They should give up immediately the military provocations and "anti-communist" racket against the northern half of the Republic and stop forthwith their fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists should no longer interfere in the internal affairs of our country and quit south Korea at once taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons.

The Japanese militarists should stop their reinvasion of south Korea and no longer commit acts of hampering the reunification of our country.

We are watching with high revolutionary vigilance every move of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and are fully prepared to meet any adventure of the scoundrels.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique keep to the road of permanent division of the nation and war, defying our repeated warnings, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom, the statement warned in conclusion.

(KCNA)

## Chongryun Statement

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on February 18 issued a statement denouncing the grave spy ship provocation committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on Feb. 15.

The statement said this provocation clearly shows what dangerous stage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have entered in their military adventures to ignite a new war in our country.

It condemned this as one more grave violation of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

It went on:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's recent infiltration of spy ships and "anti-communist" rows are aimed at diverting elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people focused on the northern half of the Republic, putting down the ever intensified just struggle of the south Korean students, men of the press, religionists and all other patriotic people of all circles for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country and at extricating themselves from the ruinous bog.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught:

**"The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are resorting to every available trick to justify their outrageous fascist rule of terrorism, and they are particularly using 'anti-communism' as a major political and ideological medium."**

It is by no means fortuitous that the Pak Jung Hi clique are getting more undisguised in their military provocations shortly after they brought forward the so-called "non-aggression pact" intended to cover up their treacherous policy.

# Increasing War Provocations

## —Analysis—

The current explosive situation on the West Sea is entirely the work of the Pak Jung Hi military clique.

The naval vessels of the Korean People's Army took a legitimate self-defence measure to smash the espionage and hostile act of the enemy spy ship on February 15 when it violated the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

How can one leave intact a thief breaking into one's house?

The Pak Jung Hi clique's allegation that Pyongyang's naval ships made "an armed attack" is like a thief crying "Stop thief!"

The "incident in the West Sea" is a prime example of the habitual tactics to divert public attention from the internal serious socio-political and economic crisis rocking the boat of the Pak Jung Hi clique and invent a pretext for cracking down upon the grass-roots struggle spearheaded by the heroic students which is now gaining increasing momentum in south Korea, despite the "emergency measures."

Such "anti-communist" campaign and clamours for the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" are means to which the Pak Jung Hi clique have always resorted ever since their seizure of power at gun-point.

The recent provocation of the Pak Jung Hi clique in the West Sea and their "anti-communist" din are a desperate move of those who failed to dampen the people's fighting spirit even with the "incident in the West Sea", the "anti-communist" din and the fascist "emergency measures" carried on by them since the end of last year and a prelude to their fresh fascist suppression of the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy.

As for the south Korean people, they are fed up with the Pak Jung Hi clique's "anti-communist" masquerade. They have risen in the struggle even in the teeth of the bayonet-brandishing, convinced through their life that there can be no elementary human rights or right to existence for them as long as the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist suppression goes on. Numerous rumours are circulating in south Korea about the March and April crisis which may topple the clique.

They know better than anyone else that Pak Jung Hi is a dirty traitor who does not want the peace and peaceful reunification of our country, a splittist and war-maniac.

The madness in the war provocation manoeuvres on the Pak Jung Hi clique is manifest:

During the first half of the first month of this year, more than 130 warships intruded into the territorial waters of the DPRK in the West Sea on over 40 occasions.

Violations of the territorial airspace of the DPRK by "S.R.-71" totalled 11 between January 4 and February 18.

On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi bandits have frequently held a series of conspiratorial meetings for war provocations with the U.S. imperialists and conferences of various ranks of commanders of puppet army. Particularly, on Jan. 10 a war conspiracy was elaborated behind the closed door between the U.S. commanders of the air force and the ground force deployed in the Pacific Ocean and the south Korean "defence minister."

Corresponding to this, the Pak Jung Hi bandits held "a conference of principal commanders of the puppet air force" and "a conference of all commanders of principal units of the puppet navy" respectively. Then, they are intentionally mitigating tension, clamouring "More thoroughly get ready for war!" "Maintain the strength of armed forces for counter-attack to the maximum!"

In "a conference of ministers in charges of security and the reserved forces" held on Jan 21, the bandits desperately called for solidifying "anti-communist ideology" and "posture against communism" and heightening "the vigilance to communism."

Moreover, the fascist bandits lately established "the limit line for the northward guard" in the coastal waters of the Republic and insisted that the navy vessels of the Republic are violating their territorial waters to the extreme. This is nothing but a sheer ruse to justify their premeditated provocative scheme in the sea.

Particular mention must be paid to the fact that these war rackets have been sharply intensified since students rose up in the anti-Pak struggle in October last.

Last year, the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed over 16,200 cases of provocations against the northern half of the Republic, violating the armistice agreement.

They illegally introduced tanks, armoured cars, 105 mm howitzers, 106.7 mm mortars and other guns of various calibres, heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone and the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission on more than 4,420 occasions.

The south Korean puppet army fired over 10,000 rounds of ammunitions into the northern area on over 210 occasions.

The U.S. imperialists committed all kinds of criminal acts against the northern side in the joint security area on more than 1,000 occasions.

The puppet bandits sent various naval vessels, armed spy ships and armed boats into the west coastal area of the Republic on more than 210 occasions.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet bandits infiltrated different types of military aircraft into the northern air space on 77 occasions.

# Rodong Sinmun: Progress of Red Cross Talks Depends on Seoul's Attitude

Our proposal for removing the agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" from the Red Cross talks, guaranteeing democracy in south Korea and holding the talks in Pyongyang since south Korea is in no conditions and atmosphere for the talks, proceeded from the demand of the situation created after the 7th round of the talks and from a desire to promote Red Cross work rapidly and smoothly. There is no ground, therefore, to take issue with it.

If the south Korean side really has the intention to advance the talks, it should not commit base acts trying to drag it on for an indefinite period, but accept our proposal and take without delay practical measures for the resumption of the talks.

So declares Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) February 15 in a commentary titled "Progress of Red Cross Talks Entirely Depends on South Korean Side's Attitude."

The commentary says:

In his telephone notice to the chief delegate of the delegation of the south Korean side on the 13th the head of the delegation of our side to the north-south Red Cross talks proposed to have a contact between the delegates of the delegations of the two sides at Panmunjom, as before, on the 25th of February in order to continue with the discussion of a series of questions already raised by our side.

This is a manifestation of our lofty humanitarian spirit and patriotic stand to alleviate the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots and expedite the peaceful reunification of the country by bringing the north-south Red Cross talks to an early success and another clear demonstration of the consistent and sincere efforts of our side for the north-south Red Cross talks.

The commentary goes on:

Proceeding from the stand to resume as soon as possible the humanitarian Red Cross talks for lessening the misfortunes and sufferings of the dispersed compatriots, our side initiated a contact between the delegates of the delegations of the two sides on the 28th of November last year. There our side proposed, as steps for an earlier convocation of the 8th round of the talks, to remove the members of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," the obstacles to the Red Cross talks, from it, put an immediate stop to the suppression of the patriotic people and students and get the arrested and imprisoned patriots and students released for creating a favourable climate for the talks and resume the talks in Pyongyang as conditions and atmosphere were not ripe for reopening it in Seoul.

The commentary goes on:

The proposal of our side fully reflects what should be solved without fail for reopening at the earliest possible date the talks which have been brought to a deadlock. It fully accords not only with the principle of Red Cross humanitarianism but also with the agreement between the two sides on carrying into practice the principles of democracy and freedom.

The south Korean side should have admitted its responsibility for having barred for a long time the reopening of the talks which should have been held in Seoul long ago, have made an apology to our side and accepted the just proposal of our side, responding to our call for the opening of the 8th round of the talks.

But the south Korean side, far from lending an ear to our just proposal and taking positive measures, has resorted to a slanderous propaganda against us, raising a hue and cry over "interference in internal affairs," "political propaganda" and "tactics of communizing unification" to vilify our just proposal for removing the "C.I.A." agents obstructive to the progress of the talks, putting a stop to the suppression of the south Korean patriotic people and creating a favourable atmosphere for the talks for the successful progress of the talks, the commentary remarks.

In such moves, it continues, the south Korean side seeks the unsound political aim to keep laying obstacles in the way of the talks and shift the blame on to us like a thief crying "Stop thief!"

How can our just proposal made out of a desire to resume and promote the Red Cross talks now at a standstill as early as possible and mitigate the sufferings of the compatriots living separated in the north and south and promote the cause of reunification through it, be "interference in internal affairs," "political propaganda," a thing "having nothing" to do with the talks and "tactics of communizing unification?"

The question of Red Cross humanitarianism cannot be solved, even if a hundred rounds of talks are held, as long as the "C.I.A." agents are left alone to meddle in the Red Cross talks and impede its progress and the people desirous of the improvement of the north-south relations and of the reunification of the country fall a victim to brutal fascist terrorism.

In its reckless mud-slinging at us, the south Korean side is coming out with the so-called "West Sea incident" to kick up a frantic "anti-communist" din, alleging that we are attempting "southward armed invasion."

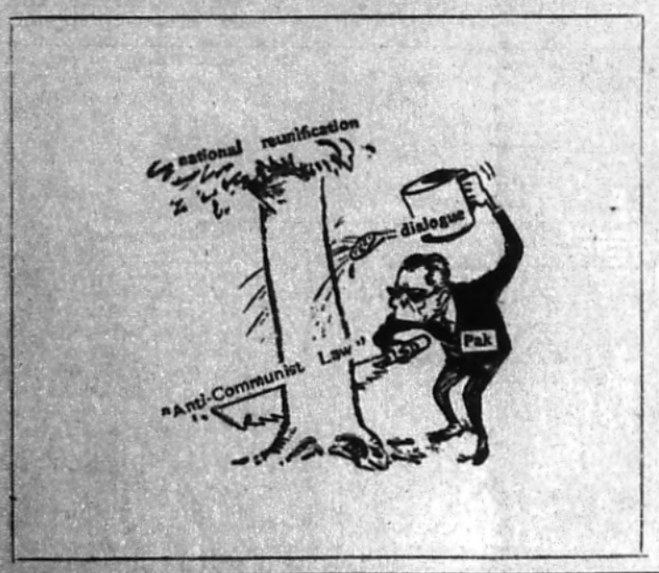
The "West Sea incident" is the one which the Pak Jung Hi clique brought forward to aggravate tension in our country, step up war preparations and intensify the fascist suppression of the people. To kick up a row over it, linking it with the Red Cross talks, is another proof that the south Korean side does not want the talks.

It can be explained by this only that the Pak Jung Hi clique recently cried "the dialogue is difficult" in their feverish "anti-communist" trumpeting.

The commentary emphasizes:

By rejecting our just proposal, slinging mud at us on unreasonable pretexts, it shows that it is not interested in the talks, but in crystallizing the division only.

The progress of the Red Cross talks entirely depends on the attitude of the south Korean side.




## Confession

(Continued from page 1)

Thirdly, not to yield meekly when checked by warships of the north, but, disguising the ships as "fishing boats," to claim their position to be the high seas and to entreat for permission to continue with fishing.

Fourthly, not to worry even if we are captured, because all of us would be sent back a few months after, but to persistently disguise ourselves as fishermen and spy on the internal situation of the north such as the economic situation, state of construction, distribution of military establishments, conditions of roads and public sentiments.

Giving the aforesaid mission, he said that it was no use worrying about our safety because our espionage acts would be supported by destroyer "No. 93" and the escort craft "No. 1001" and promised that when we returned home after fulfilling the mission the whole crew would be given a large amount of prize and especially the chief captain, the wireless section chief and I would be offered special reward.

With a meaningful look on his face he added that when things went well, the "government" was intending to put fresh fervor into the slackening "anti-communist" spirit of the people and stressed time and again that even if we were captured by the north strict secrecy must be observed as to the fact that "Suwon-32" and "Suwon-33" belong to the "Central Intelligence Agency" and as to our social position and what he said in that place.

I make it plain to you that if this secret is let out, your families, not to speak of you, will not go with impunity, he threatened.

Then, the chief captain and I left his room first. But the wireless section chief remained there and was given an exclusive order for about 30 minutes. I don't know the content of the order, except the fact he received two pairs of diving suits there.

After receiving the detailed mission for long hours, we finally replenished necessary apparatuses and equipment for espionage activities and reexamined the camouflage to see if there was no defects, thus making thorough-going preparations.

We left the Inchon Port at around 12:30 after wireless section chief Li Chon Sok went through due formalities for a clearance permit at the lower Inchon Port "police box" and check by the naval patrol boat "P.B. No 10."

At first we made our sailing to Mokdok-*do* Island and then toward the northwest-west for 4 hours and continued north for over 5 hours.

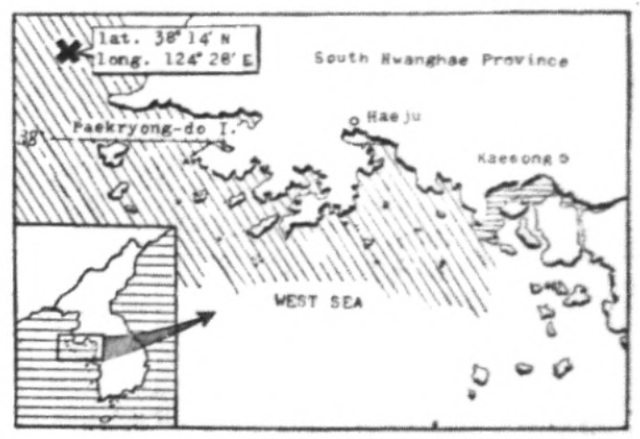
After a long navigation we freely crossed the "fishing limit line" without any checkup. At last we got to a point about 25 miles away from Changsangott Cape northwest of the Paekryong-*do* Island at around 21:15 on the 14th. From there we began approaching the coastal waters of north Korea.

At around 8:00 on the 15th of February we were at a point 10 miles from the Cho-*do* Island.

In the waters we started an espionage operation, spying on the movements of north Korean naval vessels and the number of the fishing boats and reported the result by wireless to the "Inchon branch of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Continuously moving about the coastal waters of the north we approached a point near the shore northwest of Changsangott Cape under cover of thick fog and rain fall at around 10:30. We stayed there to spy on the movements of the naval vessels of the People's Army.

It was at that moment that we suddenly encountered with a patrol boat of the navy of the People's Army.




We promptly threw fishing nets to disguise ourselves while hastily reporting it by wireless to the south Korean destroyer "No. 93" and escort craft "No. 1001."

Here came from destroyer "No. 93" instructions for immediately reporting the number of the naval vessels of the north, their size and arms equipment.

I, together with chief captain Kim Saeng Rim, made a detailed report, as instructed, through wireless section chief Li Chon Sok.

Coming close to our ship, the patrol boat of the People's Army first asked us where we belonged. But, we only uttered the word "fishing boat" in reply, not complying with its question obediently. "Suwon-32" took several pictures of the patrol boat of the People's Army from behind when it was moving around us.

When the patrol boat of the People's Army came nearer to us, learning that our ships were from south Korea, I said persistently: "Since we crossed the fishing limit line in chase of a shoal of fish, allow us to catch some fish." From the patrol boat of the People's Army came the order that they could understand our reasons, but we must go out to the high seas without any more words, because we were in the territorial waters of the north.

More words were exchanged to entail bickering.

Under this situation the patrol boat of the People's Army began examining our ship. Taking this chance, chief captain Kim Saeng Rim attempted to slip out southwest contrary to the instructions given to him. He abruptly turned the bow only to hit the patrol boat of the People's Army which was passing by.

That moment I wondered why the chief captain was in such a flurry. Our ship did not move as had been instructed at the time of our departure and was captured on the spot.

At that time we immediately reported our critical situation to the "Inchon branch of the Central Intelligence Agency." We received from it the urgent instructions to employ a delaying tactics as far as we can, burn the code-book and other things that may expose the secret, not throwing them into the sea, and remove the "crystal" from the ultra-short wave wireless set "S.S.B." and throw it into water. While throwing all other espionage apparatuses into the sea, we hurriedly burned up secret documents.

After being arrested we insisted that our ship is a "fishing boat" and tried in vain to prove this. But we could not succeed because a clue was already afforded by the strange act of "Suwon-32."

When I think now of the attempt of "Suwon-32" to take to flight from the scene that day, I come to a suspicion that when section chief Li met the wireless section chief separately later on the day of our departure, he must have instructed the wireless section chief to make a victim of our ship like this and save "Suwon-32."

As mentioned above, I frankly confessed to the espionage act we committed.

Our act was an unpardonable criminal act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an indelible act betraying the nation.

This notwithstanding, the navymen of the Korean People's Army did not fire a single shot at us or attack us and the organ concerned of the DPRK accords us a humanitarian treatment, considering that we had been used in the anti-national criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi group.

I and all the crewmen of my ship are now spending days in good health without any inconveniences.

I cannot find proper words to express thanks for this.

Repenting our grave crime from the bottom of my heart, I sincerely apologize to the Government of the DPRK for it.

I cannot but stress that the direct responsibility for the crimes which we committed this time rests, above all, with the south Korean authorities who forced us into the spy activity.

I keenly feel after my capture that the Pak "regime" inveigled us in a premeditated manner into the espionage and plot-breeding activity against the north to get over its present crisis that has reached the extremity and maintain the "revitalized" dictatorial system.

For the Pak "regime" which has sold the country to the Japs through the "ROK-Japan treaty," offered a large number of youths to the Yankees as bullet-shields, driven out hundreds of thousands of compatriots to foreign countries in the name of "emigration" and offered many women to Japanese lewd animals as playthings during its 13 years of rule, it is a mere commonplace to make worthless people like us victims of the extension of its days.

Thinking of this, I feel irrepressible curse and indignation at the Pak Jung Hi clique who drove us into crimes against the DPRK.

Now that we were caught red-handed and our crimes have been brought to light, the Pak Jung Hi clique must apologize for their crimes to the whole nation and bear full responsibility for this.

Let me take this opportunity to say one word to the compatriots in the south.

Blinded with money and pressed by power, we became criminals who betrayed the nation, though for a brief period. We cannot avert the denunciation of the whole nation.

We earnestly pray to you to direct the curses you call down on us to the Pak Jung Hi clique who made us criminals.

In conclusion I petition for lenient treatment of our crimes, pledging to further make sincere confession of our grave crimes to the organs concerned of the Republic, on behalf of the crew of our spy ship.

# "S.R.-71" Repeats Intrusion

PYONGYANG, Feb. 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces sent a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "S.R.-71" into the air above the Military Demarcation Line and perpetrated again a grave military provocation by committing espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic between 13 hours 38 minutes and 44 minutes today.

Such espionage acts the U.S. imperialist aggressors are systematically intensifying at a time when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are frequently infiltrating various spy ships into the West Sea to step up espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic are provocative acts directly encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have been driven into a predicament internally and externally and premeditated manoeuvres for rendering the situation more strained in our country.

# "Oil-Consumers Confab" Utter Fiasco

The "conference of oil-consuming nations" held in Washington patently showed that the days are gone when the U.S. imperialists could dictate their "allies" as they pleased and pursue their selfish aims at the expense of the "allies" and that the Western capitalist world is riddled with ever more serious internal contradictions with economic and other crises getting from bad to worse.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) says this, commenting on the "conference of oil-consuming nations."

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists initiated the "conference" as part of their anti-Arab policy and held it despite the opposition of many Western capitalist countries, the commentary goes on:

They sought through this conference a sinister aim to bridge over their serious oil crisis; they intended to win over to their side oil-consuming Western capitalist countries and set them in confrontation with the Arab oil-producing countries and thus bring collective pressure to bear upon the Arab oil-producing nations and force them to lift oil embargo.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists at this "conference of oil-consuming nations" proposed to make it a permanent organization and worked round the clock to bring this proposal to a success. This was apparently designed to take the stance of permanent confrontation with the Arab oil-producing nations and form an anti-Arab front by making the "conference" a tool of putting pressure upon, threatening and interfering in the Arab oil-producing countries. The U.S. imperialists were so crafty as to claim that many new-born independent states are suffering losses owing to the oil crisis and that these countries should also join this organization of confrontation.

At the conference the U.S. imperialists complained of separate, bilateral transaction of oil-buying countries with oil-producing countries and arbitrarily urged them to stop it.

The commentary continues: The purpose of the "conference" initiated by the U.S. imperialists was to knock into shape an "alliance" of Western capitalist countries aimed at stifling the sacred cause of the anti-U.S., anti-Israel struggle of the Arab people and infringing upon the national interests of the Arab oil-producing nations. But other capitalist countries were not willing to obey the high-handed and arbitrary order of the U.S. imperialists.

The commentary quotes President Kim Il Sung as teaching: **"Even capitalist countries do not want to blindly follow big powers any longer but are demanding independent actions."**

The commentary stresses:

The U.S. imperialists' insidious plan to form an anti-Arab front with regard to the oil problem is infeasible. The Arab oil-producing countries are determined to resist the U.S. imperialists' dastard pressure and threat and the entire Arab people are resolved to carry on their fight against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists and for the defence of their national independence and dignity and for territorial integrity. The Arab people's just struggle is firmly supported by many peace-loving nations and progressive people of the world, the countries of the third world included.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue at once their manoeuvres of aggression and interference against the Arab people.

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